

cited after the description (L'Héritier, *Stirp. Novae*, 2, *pl.* 2) was never published, and repeated search for the original drawing or a copy of the unpublished plate has not been successful.

An herbarium specimen of "*Oenothera grandiflora* MSS. Ait. Hort. Kew 2: 2" from "Hort. Fothergill 1778" is preserved in the Herbarium of the British Museum, and a traced drawing of this specimen was procured for the Garden by Dr. H. H. Rusby in August, 1904. A close comparison of the herbarium specimens of the Alabama plant collected by Tracy and the tracing of the Fothergill plant show them to be identical, and the evidence is fairly conclusive that the *Oenothera grandiflora* Ait., so well and so long established in cultivation, originated from seeds sent to Fothergill by William Bartram after his famous travels through the southern United States.

The Alabama plants were shown to Professor de Vries when he passed through New York in October, 1904, and he unhesitatingly stated that they did not in the least resemble the *Oenothera Lamarckiana* of his experiments.

Just what is the relationship of *Onagra grandiflora* (Ait.) from Alabama, with other large-flowered species in general cultivation, remains to be investigated. The historical records of *Onagra grandiflora* are numerous and most complicated, but it is of undoubted interest at the present time to find the plant spoken of by Bartram still growing in the same locality observed by him more than a century and a quarter ago, and to find it still true in every way to the characters as described by him at the time, and which are now still further emphasized by the tracing of the plant grown by Fothergill in 1778.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.

SHORTER NOTES

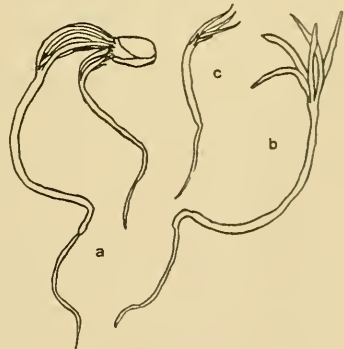
Carex Underwoodii sp. nov.— Stout, glabrous; culm sharply trigonous, 1 m. high or more, roughish above. Leaves about as long as the culm, 1–2 cm. wide, slightly rough-margined: spikes clustered at the summit, the pistillate 4, linear-cylindric, 4–5 cm. long, about 8 mm. in diameter, the lowest on a slender stalk about 2 cm. long, the others sessile or nearly so: staminate

spike 1, very nearly sessile, 4 cm. long, 4 mm. thick : perigynia a little inflated, 5 mm. long, narrowly ovoid, strongly several-ribbed on both sides, narrowed into a short beak, with 2 subulate nearly erect teeth about 1 mm. long; scales pale green, 3-nerved, a little shorter than the perigynia, ovate, ciliate-margined, tipped with an awn about 2 mm. long.

In *Sphagnum*, Salt Hill Marsh, Content Road to Cinchona, Jamaica, *L. M. Underwood*, January 29, 1903 (*no. 158*). Related to *C. hystricina* Muhl., but very much larger and broader-leaved, the perigynia less inflated, their beak shorter and its teeth longer. In Urban, *Symb. Ant.* 2 : 159, Mr. C. B. Clarke records the occurrence of *C. hystricina* at Salt Hill, Jamaica; I have not seen the specimen that he cites (*Herb. Bot. Dept. Jam.* 2081), but I suppose it represents the species here described, which is certainly distinct from the widely distributed plant of eastern North America.

N. L. BRITTON.

TWIN PINE EMBRYOS. — Apart from polyembryony resulting from adventitious buds on the nucellus, as exhibited in *Citrus* and a few other genera, it would seem probable that a plant like the pine, which produces regularly several archegonia in its prothallus, would more often have several embryos in the same seed than would plants which produce normally only one embryo-sac in each ovule. But apparently twin or triplet embryos are very rare in the pine; my classes handle hundreds of pine seeds and seedlings each term, yet the twin embryos figured in the accompanying drawings are the only ones I have happened to see. It may be an instance of "having eyes and seeing not"; if so, will some one kindly enlighten me?



TWIN EMBRYOS OF PINE

a, Embryos before cotyledons had entirely emerged from endosperm; *b*, larger embryo, with five cotyledons; *c*, smaller embryo, with three long and two short cotyledons.

IDA CLENDENIN.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.,

December, 27, 1904.